WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD. Going Son h Leave Wilmington No 48 No 40 9 30 p in 1 50 a in 2 20 n 1:1 Arrive at Florence. Arrive at columbia 6 40 a ra No 47 10 00 p m 1 52 n m Going North Leave columbia Leave Florence. Arrive at Wilmington No 43 4 50 p m 7 40 p m 6 10 a m Train No. 43 stops at all stations, Nos. 48 and 47 stop only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence. Timmorsville, Sumter, camden Junction and Timmorsville, Subiter, cannot Junction and all points on C & O R R, C, C & A R R, Aiken Junction and all points on C & O R R, C, C & A R R, Aiken Junction and all points beyond, should take So. 48, night express. Separate Pallman sleepers for charleston and Augusta on trains 48 and 47. All trains run solid between charleston and Wilmington. SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD

On and after May 12, 1884, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, be-tween Spartanburg and Hendersonville as UP TRAIN

Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanburg 6 00 p m Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot 6 10 p m Leave Saluda 850 p m Leave Flat Rock 9 15 p m Arrive Hendersonville DOWN MR.41N. Leave Hendersonville Leave Saluda 900 a m
Leave Air Line Junction 11 25 a m
Arrive R. & D Deput Spartanburg 11 30 a m Trains on this road run by Air-Line time.
Both trains make connections for Columbia
and Charleston via Spartanburg, Union and
Columbia: Atlanta and Charlotte by Air Line.
JAMES ANDERSON, Superintendent.

CONDENSED TIME CARD

Magnolia Passenger Route.

in elect deptember 14, 150	3.8.
GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Greenwood *5 30 am Arrive Augusta	14 00 p 8 50 p
Arrive Atlanta 5 45 pm	9 00 p 6 40 a
Leave Augusta 11 40 am Arrivo Beaufort 5 50 pm "Port Royal 6 05 pm "Chaleston 6 50 pm "Savannah 6 42 pm "Jacksonville 9 00 am	
GOING NORTH.	
Leave Jacksonville. 5 30 pm " Savannah. 6 55 am " Charleston 610 am Leave Port Royal 7 25 am " Beaufort. 7 37 am " Augusta. 1 40 pm	
Loave Atlanta	18 50 p
Leave Augusta 400 pm Arrive Greenwood 900 pm Tickets on sale at Greenwood to at through rates—baggage checked nation. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Ma J. N. BASS. Superintendent.	d to dest
importatendenti	

ATLANTIC COAST LINE,

PASSENGER DEPARMMENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1884. NEW LINE between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WEST.			ING
7 00 am	LvCharleston Ar.	9 45	pm
0 40	Sumter "	6 55	
11 00 pm 4	rColmabia Lv.	5 39	66
2 31 "	Winnsboro	3 43	**
	·Chester "	2 44	**
	·Yorkville	1 00	
	· Lancaster "	9 00	44
5 00 "	·Rock Hill "	2 00	
6 15 "	Charlotte "	1 00	**
1 13 pm	Ar Newberry Lv	3 02	pm
		12 48	4.
0 00	Laurens "	7 40	иm
0 10		0 33	**
0 00	Greenville "	9 50	**
Y 03 "	W RIDMING	8 69	
4 40	· Abbeville "	11 00	**
5 50 "	Spartanburg "	1050	**
8 20 1	Hendersonville. "	8 60	44
J. F. DI	ris botween Charleston and VINE, T. M. EMER 'I Sup't. Gen'l Pas.	SON	•

COLUMBIA A ND GREENVILLE RAILROAD On and after October 5, 1884, Passenger

TRAINS WIII run as nerowith indicated upon
this road and its branches.
Daily, except Sundays.
Va 52 UD DACCENCEDS
No. 53. UP PASSENGER' Leave Columbia S. C. June'n10 45 p m
Leave Columbia S. C. Junc'n 10 45 p m
" Columbia C. & G. D 11 10 p m
Arrive Alston 12 10 p m
" Newberry 1 13 p m
Visite 3
Ninety-Six 2 47 p m
Greenwood 3 09 p m
Hodges 5 33 p m
Belton
of Groonvilla 6.05 mm
No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.
No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER
Leave Greenville at 9 50 a m
Arrive Belton
Hodges
Greenwood
Greenwood
Nmety-Six 1 32 p m
Newberry 3 02 p m
Alston 4 10 n m
* Columbia C. & G. D
Arrive Columbia S C. June'n 530 pm
Arrive Common & C. June n 5 30 p m
SPARTANBURO, UNION & COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.
NO. 53. UP PASSENGER.
Leave Alston
" Union " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" Union 8 55 pm " Spartanburg, S.U.&C.depot 5 50 pm
" Spartanburg, S.U.&C.depot. 5 50 p m
NO. DZ. DOWN PASSENGER.
Le ve Spart'g R. & D. Pepot 10 35 a m
" Grantle C II t / 15 - 1 10 55 a m
" Spart'g S. U. & C. Depot . 10 50 a m
" Union
Arrive at Alston 2 40 p m
LAURENS RAILZOAD
Lanve Newberry 3 to non
Leave Newberry 380 pm Arrive at Laurens C. H. 650 pm Leave Laurens C. H. 740 am
Active at Daurens C. H
Leave Laurens C. II 7 40 am
Arrive at Newberry
Arrive at Newberry
Leave Hodges 8 45 p m
Aminant Abbasilla
Arrive at Abbernie 1 45 pm
Arrive at Abbeville
Arrive at Hodges
BLUE RIDGE BAILROAD AND ANDERSON BRANCH.
Leave Belton 4 45 pm
23 pm

Arrive at Belton . CONNECTIONS. A. With South Carolina railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Usium-bia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and all points north thereof. B. With Ashaville and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina. C. With Atlanta and Charlotte div Richmond and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west. ints porth thereof; with Charlotte, Colum

Arrive Anderson....
Pendleton....
Seneca s....

Pendleton

Anderson

Arrive at Walhalla

Standard Eastern Time.
G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.
M. SLAUGHTER, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
D. CARDWELL, ASS't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

SOUTH CAROLINA
RAILWAY COMPANY.
Commencing Sunday. Sept. 7th, 1884, at
2 35 a m, Passenger Trains will run as follows
until further notice, "Eastern time:"

Columbia Division-Daily. $\begin{array}{cccccc} . & 7 & 48 & a & m & 5 & 27 & p & m \\ .12 & 20 & p & m & 9 & 58 & p & m \\ . & 7 & 00 & a & m & 4 & 30 & p & m \\ .11 & 00 & p & m & 9 & 22 & a & m \end{array}$ Leave Columbia . . Due at Charleston Leave Charleston .11 00 p m Due at columbia ... Camden Division-Daily except Sundays. 5 27 p m 8 25 p m enve Columbia Leave Camden 12 55 p m

Leave Camden 7 15 a m

Due Columbia 11 00 p m

Avyusta Division—Daily.

Leave Columbia

Due Augusta 9 22 p m 5 27 p m 7 41 a m Due Augusta Leave Augusta Due Columbia

Connections Made at Columbia with Columbia and Green-ville railroad by train arriving at 11 00 a.m., and departing at 5 27 p.m.; at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads. At Charleston with steamers for New York

on Saturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river; also, with Charleston and Sayannah Rattrond to and from Sayannah Savannah Kadrond to and from Savannan and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail roads to and from all points West and Senth; at Blackville to and from all points on Barn-well railroad. Through tickets can b. pur-chased to all points South and West by apply-ing to

D. McQueex, Agent, Columbia, S. C. JOHN B. Puck, General Manager, D. C. Allen, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Ag't

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD. Passenger Department.—On and after Aug. 2d, 1884, passenger train service on the A. and C. Division will be as follows: Northward. No. 51* anta 4 40 p m inesville: . . 6 57 p m No. 53 t Leave Atlanta arrice Gainesville 11 01 a m Rabun Gap june 4. S 12 p m 12 04 p m 1 00 p m 1 52 p m Poceoa c...... Seneca City d.... .10 32 p m Central Liberty ... Greenville e.... Spartanburg f Gastonia g
Charlotte h
Southward.
Leave charlotte.... 5 54 p m 1 00 p m arrive Gastonia Spartanburg Greenville

Liberty

Rabun Gan june .

Freight trains on this road all carry passen gers; passenger trains run through to Dan-ville and connect with Virginia Midland railway to all eastern cities, and at Atlanta with all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Richmond all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Bichmond at 1 p m and No. 51 arrives there at 4 p m; 52 Richmond at 228 a m, 53 arrives there

6 17 a m

934 a n

7 35 p m

Buffet Sleeping Cars without ge: On trains Nos. 50 and 51, New fork and Atlanta, via Washington and Danville, Greensboro and Asheville: on rains Nos. 52 and 53, Richmond and Danville, Washington, Augusta and New Through tickets on sale at with N. E. railroad to and from Athens; b with N. E. to and from Tallulah Falls; every word uttered, at any time. Two corded is dated St. Louis, Mo., January and from Walhalla; e with C. and G. to and from Greenwood, Newberry, Alston and Columbia; I with A. & S. and S., U. & C. to and from Hendersonville, Alston, &c.; g with Chester and Lenoir to and from Chester, Yorkville and Dallas; h with N. C. division and C., C. & A. to and from Greensboro, Raleigh, &c. Ермико Вкекску, Supt.

M. Slaughter, Gen. Pers. Agt. A. L. Rives, 2d V. P. and Gen. Man.

A. M. AIKEN,

Cokesbury P. O., S. C.,

s duly authorized and licensed for Abbeville ounty to write risks on Dwellings and Furniture, Barns, Stables and Contents, (including liv stock) Stores, Warehouses and

Mills and Cotton (baled,) in the Liverpool and London and Globe In surance Co., against loss or damage by FIRE; in the Rockester German Insurance Co., against loss or damage by FIRE or LIGHT-NING. Rates low: companies solvent; no litiga-tion. For particulars, address as above, apl3-4

fitocks Therein, Churches.

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MRS. M. W. THOMAS, Proprietress. Broad street, Angusta, Ga.

D. L. MABRY,

Atorney and Counsellor at Law.

ABEVILLE C. H., S. C.

Office formerly occupied by Judge

L. W. PERRIN. T. P. COTHRAN. DERRIN & COTHRAN,

> Attorneys at Law, Abbeville S. C.

W. C. BENET, JAS. H. RICE. L. W. SMITH, in Richmond 1864-5 I refer the student Abbeville. Ninety-Six, Abbeville, to Dr. Draper's third volume, pages 448 DENET, RICE & SMITH,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State, and give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to them.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

GRRENVILLE, S. C.

THE ONLY TWO-CLASS HOTEL IN THE WORLD. W. R. WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

C. WILLIAMS, R. SURGEON DENTIST.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

General Sherman's Attempt to Wriggle Out of a Fals shood.

Washington, January 12.—General Sherman's letter to the Secretary of War, consequent upon the Davis denial, has been given to the press, and is as ollows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1885 -Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., Sir-1 beg to ubmit for your consideration and disposal this paper, to be filed with the war records which may aid others in carch of truth. Recently, at St. Louis, Mo., my present residence, I was invited to assist in dedicating a new hall for the use of Frank P. Blair Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed exclusively of Union soldiers, their wives and children-a family affair, in no sense a public meeting. The execises consisted of short speeches, interspersed with army songs. I was one among many speakers and my remarks were purely extempore, without manuscript or notes of any kind. My recollection of what I did say is about this: I congratulated the members of the post on having secured so good a hall in so convenient a neighborhood; in the interest manifested by so full an attendance; that it was good for old soldiers to meet and interchange the memories and traditions of a war in which they had borne an honorable part: that historical memoirs and stories were being published; that the Government was making progress in the publication of the official reports and correspondence -Union and Confederate; that, nevertheless, all these fell short of the whole truth; that each man's memory retained things of still greater interest to us (the survivors), and that I myself had seen and expressed much that had never been. and would probably never be, published, illustrating the assertion by what occurred in Louisiana prior to February 24, 1861, when I left the State; of letters and papers captured throughout the war; that had seen papers which convinced me that even Mr. Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, had during the State of the Confederacy aircrapt to

secode from that Government, etc. CONTROVERSY AROUSED.

Charlotte, Greenville, Seneca, Spartan- ail, much less in a garbled form to occa- my correspondence with General Bragg; burg and Gainesville to all points south, sion discussion and ill-feeling; yet I tried all I could to help him regain his with El. Air Line to and from Elberton of the St. Louis morning papers did pub- 28, 1867, and addressed to him at the reporters, who, ignoring the context, State, new a Senator, whose name was not given." Mr. Davis, from his home the Opelousas Railroad. at Beauvoir, has quoted these reports, and in a card addressed to the St. Louis Republican has pronounced my assertion false and me a slanderer. He has never addressed me to inquire how much of truth was contained in the quotations, nor has any friend of his done so. Many others have, and I have answered them frankly, always discountenancing discussion in newspapers. The world heeds but little what I think of Mr. Davis or he of me; but all do want to know the "truth and nothing but the truth."

THE SOUTHERN CONSPIRACY. I have said a thousand times, and now say again, there was a conspiracy throughout the Southern States in the winter of 1860-1; that I myself was of the Golden Circle; that the head of its object was to destroy our Government and raise a plutocracy at the South. than John G. Nicolay has already done of Rebellion," the first of the Scribner series, and that the cause permeated the navy is demonstrated by Admiral series, entitled "The Atlantic Coast," both using the plain words "conspiracy" and "conspirators."

For the nature and kind of government in Richmond 1864-5 I refer the student and 449, "Civil War in America," and, as for the conspiracy itself, to "McPherson's History of the Rebellion," last edition, pages 391 and 392.

But it is my own personal experience to which I propose in the main to limit myself; not to one single disjointed paragraph, but to the whole subject matter. For the binding force of an oath, with the "exceptions," I take Grotius, who is good authority the world over, and refer the curions to Book H, Chapter 13, "Rights of War and Peace;" and for "conspiracy" and "rebellion,"

our case, through he wrote his famous ties in Richmond, and of Mr. Davis parbook in 1625. TREASONABLE DISPATCHES.

Page 496, Volume 1, Series 1, Official Record of the Union and Confederate Armies, contains two dispatches-the first from Senators Benjamin and Slidell to D. W. Adams, President Military Board, New Orleans; the second from John Slidell alone to Governor Moore of Louisiana-which are conclusive of a reasonable correspondence to compel the State authorities to seize by force the arsenal at Baton Rouge, the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, &c. These two dispatches were not at all of said correspondence, because when in New Orleas, February 20-24, 1861, I was much of the time with my old army comrade, General Braxton Bragg, who contended that the seizure of the arsenal and forts was a defensive measure; and he showed me copies of letters from Senators Benjamin and Sidell, addressed to Governor Moore (whose aid Bragg was), witten on paper headed "United States Senate"-for they were then Senators under the oath prescribed by the

RECOLLECTIONS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS. Now, as to Mr. Jefferson Davis, his general history is pretty well known and appreciated. His own history of the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a la Gibbon, is public and subject to every man's criticism; but of him, too, I have personal knowledge, not meant for publication, but to become a part of the "Traditions of the Civil War" which the Grand Army will pre-

Constitution.

FRIENDLY CORRESPONDENCE.

I kept up my correspondence with the officers of the institution over which I had presided until May 13, 1861, and I have before me a copy of this correspondence with original letter of Braxton Bragg, and many others in Louisiana. After the war was over in 1865, I went back to Louisiana to help all I could to re-establish the military academy and seminary of learning, of which I had been president, and it exists to-day under the title of the Louisiana Univerprogress of the war changed his State's sity. Subsequently, when my personal rights doctrines and had threatened to friend, Henry Stanbury, was Attorneyuse force-even Lee's army-should any General, I interceded and aided Gov ernor Thomas O. Moore to regain poses sion of his plantation at Bayou Robert on the express ground that under the pressure brought to bear on him from I had no thought or expectation that Washington he could hardly help actthese remarks would be published at ing as he did in 1861. I also renewed shrink from no just responsibility for property, and the last letter I find relish reports of that meeting, including St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans, advising "my speech," much condensed, and, as him as to the measures he should purusual, much improved by the intelligent sue to establish the claim of his wife for newspapers, which enabled me to trace certain forage and supplies taken by the the current of public opinion in the laid particular stress on "the letter of Union troops from her plantation; also President Davis to the Governor of a to aid him in his declared purpose to be- force as that of muskets. I have now come connected with the management of before me an original letter from Alex-

In the summer of 1863, when Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant, he V. Johnson, of almost equal fame, dated dispatched me with a sufficient force to Crawfordsville, Ga., April 8, 1864 catch or drive back the Confederate army under General Joseph E Johnson, Herald a few days ago.] I have never which had been assembled for the relief spoken or written of Mr. Davis as plainof the beleaguered garrison. That army took refuge in Jackson, Miss., which I after he had been associated with him closely besieged. Some of the foragers three years in the Government of the of the army found in the garret of the Confederacy. At the time of my remark house of Mr. Joe E. Davis, a brother to at the Frank P. Blair Post I was not in Jefferson Davis, a box containing his pri- posession of this particular letter but I vate papers and brought it to camp. knew of the epinions of Mr. Stephens Hearing that papers of Mr. Davis were which were then shared by many of the being scattered about for autographs and most intelligent men of Georgia. And as souvenirs, I sent for the box and had also copy a slip cut out of a Southern it brought to my bivouac, and held it in newspaper in March, 1864, and premy personal posession from about July 15th to August 5th, 1863. During that as a sample of those referred to by Mi approached by a member of the Knights time I examined some of the contents, Stephens, as published under Davis cosisting of a large number of letters that conspiracy was in Washington; that addressed to Mr. Davis during a period of the administration : of ten years, including the time when Montgomery, Ala., was the capital of the I cannot state the proposition better Confederacy, with marginal notes in his hand, and rolls of memoranda and notes in his admirable work, "The Outbreak in his handwriting of speeches made or lieve it was the original publisher and to be made. This box was sent to Gen. Grant's Adjutant General (Rawlins) in Vicksburg, with a request to send it on Ammen in his contribution to the same to Washington, along with my letter, which is of record, dated Camp on Big Black, August 5, 1863. Col. R. E. Scott who had charge of the records of the war-Union and Confederate-writes of recent date that his private papers had been returned to Mr. Davis by Secre tary of War McCrary. All I wish hore to remark is that I sent it as it came into my posession, except that I withdrew and sent to the authorities three several letters written to Davis, at Montgomery by officers of undoubted loyalty, which I feared might compromise them if they fell into unfriendly hands, because a that day the name of Mr. Davis was syn

> DAVIS HATED BY SOUTHERN LEADERS. Again in 1864, when we were in possession of Augusta, Ga., I saw familiarly a great number of gentlemen of that

onymous with 'reason.

ticularly. He was the head of the Government, the Commander-in-Chief of its armies. His character was an ele ment in the problem of the war for put ting down the rebellion, in which at the time I was an important factor. The cost of the war was then a matter of intense interest to Mr Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Chase and other leaders in Washington. On the 15th of September, 1864, I telegraphed to General Halleck, in Washington: "Governor Brown has disbanded his militia to gather the corn and sorghum of the State. I have reason to believe he and Stephens want o visit me, and have sent them a hearty invitation." Two days after I received from President Lincoln this dispatch : "I feel great interest in the subject of ence and not soveregnty." your dispatch, mentioning corn and sorghum and the contemplated visit to von. ment fully advised of all the developformer member of Congress from Rome, roads and commons, and pay for the corn

and meat we need." DAVIS BUSPECTING GEORGIANS. Mr. Lincoln with his wonderful sagacity, saw that Jeff. Davis' visit to Georgia in September, 1864, was rather on account of Stephens and Brown than Hood. He was a statesman, I a mere soldier, who watch the desperate move for its military chances, and I was absolutely convinced that Davis then sus pected the fidelity of Stephens and aBrown to him as the head and front of the "Richmond Confederacy," for it had ceased to be a confederacy of "sovcreign States." The "secession" of 1861 had become "separate State action" in 1861, and Davis was opposed to it, as he well might be. (See his letter to the Georgia Schators, page 201, American Annual Cyclopædia, 1864.) Had Georgia withdrawn in 1864, the Confederacy would have collapsed as a bubble, and Goergia, South Carolina and North Carolina would have escaped the devastation which necessarily followed. ME. STEPHEN'S OPINION OF DAVIS.

When in Atlanta, I had posession of a vast amount of captured letters and South, which is as much an element of ander II. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, to Herschel [This letter was printed in full in th ly as Mr. Stephen's did in April 1864. served by one of the officers of the arm very nose by editors recognized as organs

"STATE SOVEREIGNTY PLAYED OUT." "The Richmond Enquirer was the or

gan of the extreme States rights party of Virginia for many years. We be advocate of the doctrine of '98. The following from a late number of the Richmond Enquirer shows the States rights idea in full blossom: 'No con vention is needed; for what is the sovereignty of a State needed in the con vention? Has not State sovereignty been the weakness of the cause? It during the life and death struggle with the compress of a common danger to hold together these States this principle of State sovereignty was continually obstructing itself, delaying and preventing the legislation necessary to the common defense, impairing that authority intrusted with the general welfare and sovereignty will permit the Confederato Johnson's Dictionary. Grotius defines State, with whom I conversed freely, the country? Even during the strug- own papers. Col. Rochester is still son, why, in his opinion, the writ of hatreason as synonymous with assassina- They spoke openly and unreservedly of gle—he a very ordinary Governor—pre- living, but Sawyer died at St. Louis at little interest and great length, and has tion, and it has proven strangely true in the tyranny of the Confederate authori- sumes to criticise General Lee's military his post December 26, 1866, and was been already made public.—Register,

movements, and undertakes to say that succeeded by Adjutant General W. A. General Early should have been sent to Georgia instead of to Washington. till February, 1869, when I was trans-State sovereignty—thus presuming to judge of matters intrusted to the Confederate Executive-undertakes to destroy the efficiency of that executive and to subvert all measures undertaken for the common defense and general welfare. The conduct of certain States in opposition to the laws passed for the organization of the army and preservation of discipline has caused many men to reconsider their long cherished doctrine of State sovereignty and to come to the conclusion that while in theory it is beautiful and true, in fact and practice it is utterly defective. This cause needs power, and power to raise men, subsist-

CONFEDERATE DESPOTISM. The army which I had the honor to On the same day I answered him direct, command in Atlanta moved forward to by telegram: "I will keep the Depart- Savannah, Ga.; to Columbia, S. C.; to Goldsboro and Raleigh, in North Caroments connected with the subjects in lina, nearly a thousand miles inside the which you feel interested. Mr. Wright, Confederacy, and during that period-November, 1864, to April, 1865-I wit-Ga., and Mr. King of Marietta, are now nessed hundreds, if not thousands, of going between Governor Brown and my- instances of the effect of the measures self. I have said to them that some of the and policy which Mr. Stephens had people of Georgia are engaged in rebel- foreseen were leading up to despotism. lion, begun in error and perpetuated in A Confederate officer who had been pride; but that Georgia can now save much in Washington in ante-bellum berself from the devastations of war, days told me that we officers of the preparing for her, only by withdrawing regular army used to complain of the her quota of the Confederate army and favoritism extended to certain army offisiding me to expell Hood from the bor- cers stationed at Washington, but this ders of the State; in which event, in- was nothing compared to the favoritism stead of devastating the land as we pro- which at that moment (1865) prevailed gress, I will keep our men in the high at Rickmond, and that the sons of the rich and influential sought and obtained clerkships in the departments, details to gather the tax in kind, to enforce the conscript law, railroad service, etc., to escape service in the Confederate ranks. I believed him and I believe him now. We continued to gather in from public and private sources much valuable information which may never be revealed, proving to my mind that the government at Richmond, partly from conviction and the mask and had passed from a confeder-States to a despotism almost personal to

Mr. Davis himself. GOVERNOR VANCE AFRAID OF DAVIS. The surrender of Lee's army at Appomattex occurred April 9, 1865; was known to me at Smithfield, N. J., on the 12th, and announced in general orders. That night I reached Gulley's station, and there came a locomotive and car from Raleigh with three commissioners -Messrs, Graham, Swaim, and Surgeon Warren, of the Confederate army-bearing a letter from Governor Vance, of which I do not possess a copy. These commissioners said to me, without reserve, that when Governor Vanco dispatched them from Raleigh to my camp at Guiley's he wanted to make terms for the State, and afterward that he was afraid of Jeff. Davis. At Raleigh. though the mass of the public records had been carried off, yet a number was left behind at the State House and at the Governor's mansion, called the "palace," which we occupied as headquarters during our stay there-viz., from April 13 to April 29, 1865. These records and papers were overhauled by provost marhais and clerks, who delivered to the Adjutant General (Sawyer) such as conained material information, and my personal attention was only drawn to such as were deemed of sufficient importance. Among the books collected at the "palace" in Raleigh was a clerk's or secretary's copybook containing loose sheets and letters, among which was the particular letter of Mr. Davis to which I referred in my St. Louis "speech." 1 gave it little attention at the time, because Mr. Davis was then himself a fugitive, and his opinions had little or no importance; but it explained, to my mind, why Governor Vance, after sendng to me commissioners to treat for his State separately, had not awaited my inswer. It was the subject of common talk about my headquarters at the time. or as stated by Colonel Dayton in a recent letter to me from Cincinnati: " am quite sure that we generally talked that it was the desire of Governor Vance and the State officials to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy, as I have stated, but they were afraid of Jefferson Davis and wanted protection."

During the campaign of 1864-5 I did not incumber myself much with papers. Many were destroyed, and only essential reports, returns and information were sent at convenient intervals to my chief of staff, General Webster, back at headquarters in Nashville, which headquar- cret" message of Mr. Davis of Februaimpeding the execution of the laws ters shifted to Savannah, Washington necessary and proper to the success of and finally to St. Louis. Here in the the cause, is it to be supposed that when summer of 1865 all were collected topeace returns, this principle of State gether by Adjutant Generals Sawyer and it as a trophy. I am with great respect. Rochester, porperly filed and indexed. your obedient servant, cy to exist one year? How long would At that date there was no such thing as Governor Brown permit the people of a separate bureau of war records, and Georgia to be taxed to pay the debt of each division and department kept its Confederate Congress, and gives his rea-

Nichols, who had charge of these records ferred to Washington, and my successor. General Sheridan, removed the headquarters of the division with its records to Chicago, where his office and most of its contents were consumed in the great fire of 1871. Whether the particular letter referred to was consumed in that fire I know not, but I do know it existed in 1865, and believe that its substance will be revealed when Mr. Davis supplies to the bureau of war records copies of his own letters during the vears 1864-5.

I feel for Senators Brown and Vance a strong personal respect, and believe thir action during the war and since has been manly and fair; but there was a correspondence between the Governors of States in rebellion with the Richmond authorities about the "conscript law, the suspension of the writ of habeas cropus and the use of State troops," which, if published, would be a valuable contribution to the "history of our times." I never had any feeling of bitterness toward the soldiers of the South who fought and took all the chances of battle, because I knew the influences which had made them believe they were fighting for their own country and for freedom, but toward the orginal conspirators I did feel a wrath somewhat akin to that of Mr. Stephens in April, 1864, which he described as enough to burst 10,000 bottles. Yet even as to them, if convinced that I have been deceived or convinced that I have been deceived or "bamboozled," I shall not hesitate to admit it, although it will take more denials than any I have yet heard or seen in print.

PERFIDY OF DAVIS.

I have never been personally acquainted with Mr. Davis, because I was in California during the whole period of his administration of the War Department (1853-57;) but during the civil War and since his name has been used universally as synonymous with treason partly from desperation, had thrown off and cause of the rebellion, with its lists of hundreds of thousands of the bravest ation of sovereign and independent youth of our land dead or mangled with the necessary waste and devastation of property, with an awful debt and with pension roll of \$60,000,000 at this very date. If I am prejudiced against him personally it arises from the fact that he, more than any living man, has brought reproach on the military academy and regular army, with which he was associated from 1824 to 1835, by impairing the fame they had earned for fidelity to their oaths, to recover which we have had to battle with an adverse public opinion ever since. While he have taken the customary oaths to "suport, maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States against all hor enemies whomsoever," and while Scoretary of War and Senator in Congress he must have taken a similar oath; yet he did conspire with others as early as January, 1861, after Mr. Lincoln was fairly and constitutionally elected Presdent of the United States, to destroy the very Government which he had sworn to defend, and he did set up another Government necessarily hostile to t, of which he became the head, and lid, while President of the Southern Confederacy, change his State's rights principles, the very doctrine on which he had justified secession from the United States and then opposed State sovereignty. These are plain, plausible facts. not likely to be forgotten by the present generation or the next, if ever. I say, herefore, with full knowldge of the consequences, he enrolled his name with those of Arneld and Burr instead of-as he might have done-with Washington and Lincoln.

> This is all I propose to say at this time. Meantime the Government will, I trust, go on to publish the records and correspondence of the war, both Union and Confederate, and I can await the result with perfect composure.

> The Grand Army of the Republic also, with its 4,900 posts and its 254.454 old Union Soldiers, will continue to meet, interchange their thoughts, sing their patriotic songs and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the war of the rebellion, quite as important and quite as lasting as can be the more formal documentary history.

> No nation can afford to put fidelity and treachery on a par and and hope to survive, and that this Government means to survive and perpetuate its invaluable advantages I have abundant

I will also append to this letter copies of documents, one of which-the ry 3, 1864, to the Confederate Congresshas never before, to my knowledge, been published. The original was captured and is held by a friend, who claims

W. T. SHERMAN, General, The letter of Mr. Davis which General Sherman quotes is directed to the